



HISTORICAL SKETCH

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

Yellow Springs, Greene County, O.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE,

OF YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY, OHIO.

ORIGIN AND NAME.

This Institution was organized and named in a Convention of the religious denomination called "Christians," held in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., October 2d, 1850.

It was legally incorporated under the name of "Antioch College," May 14th, 1852. It was reorganized under the name of "Antioch College of Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio," April 19th, 1859.

The name "Antioch" was given in honor of the Syrian city where "the disciples were first called Christians."

AIMS AND METHODS.

The denomination which founded the College, aiming from its origin to stand on a basis on which all true Christians can unite, assumed no name but "Christians;" adopted, or required assent to, no creed but the Bible, allowing each man his own judgment in interpreting its teachings; and made the evidence of Christian life and character the only requisite to admission to their fellowship.

The aim of the Convention was—

1. To establish a non-sectarian College of high rank.
2. To offer in it equal opportunities for students of both sexes.

These principles have continued to characterize the College through all its history.

To secure its liberal character, *as its founders understood liberality*, it was provided that two-thirds of the Board of Trustees and a majority of the Board of Instruction should at all times be members of that denomination.

This Convention appointed a Provisional Committee of thirty-four, comprising representatives from different States, of whom the Convention designated thirteen, namely: A. M. Merrifield, of Massachusetts; David Millard, David Ely, Esq., Rev. Amasa Stanton, Rev. W. R. Stowe, Rev. Eli Fay, Dr. J. Hale, and C. C. Davison, Esq., of New York; Rev. John Phillips, Rev. D. F. Ladley, Rev. Josiah Knight, E. W. Devore, Esq., and Hon. B. Randall, of Ohio, to act as a sub-committee, having in charge the work of raising funds, and locating and building the College. Of this committee, Rev. David Millard was Chairman, Rev. Eli Fay, Secretary, and A. M. Merrifield, Treasurer. Under its direction agents were put into the field to raise funds at once.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The original design was to establish a College proper, with four undergraduate classes. The funds for the endowment were to be raised by the sale of scholarships, at one hundred (100) dollars each, entitling the holder to keep one scholar in the school continually, free of tuition charges. Fifty thousand (50,000) dollars were fixed upon as the minimum of funds to be so raised. It was also the expectation to build it in the State of New York, "somewhere on the thoroughfare between Albany and Buffalo." The agents were directed to take notes for the scholarship subscriptions, payable September 1st, 1852.

At a meeting of the sub-committee, held in Stafford, N. Y., October 29th, 1851, it was found that the Ohio agents had far outstripped the others in success, and that that State had earned the right to the College. Here it was decided—

1. That the College should be located in Ohio.
2. That a department of Preparatory study should be annexed to it.
3. That at least one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars must be raised as a permanent endowment, no part of which should ever be diverted from its purpose, but the interest alone should be used to pay the tuition of the students who might be sent on the scholarships.

4. That fifty thousand (50,000) dollars must be raised to erect buildings, and grade and ornament the grounds.

5. That dormitories should be built for the accommodation of students.

To the dangers inherent in the original scheme was added a measure still more fatal, in the encouragement given by agents, on the authority of the committee that employed them, that the principal of the scholarship notes would never be called for so long as the interest, at six per cent. per annum, was promptly paid. With this encouragement many gave their notes, believing that, though they might not be able to pay the principal, they could pay six dollars a year for the privilege of keeping a scholar in the school perpetually; especially as the scholarships were negotiable, and many expected to be able to rent them for much more than the annual interest they would have to pay.

For building funds, reliance was placed upon the contributions which might be made for the purpose of securing the location, and upon special donations for building purposes.

THE LOCATION DECIDED ON AND PLANS ACCEPTED.

The sub-committee met again at Enon, Ohio, January 21, 1852. Here, after canvassing the claims of the different places bidding for the location of the College, the preference was given to *Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio*.

The moving causes of this decision were, first, the beauty and healthfulness of the place; and, secondly and chiefly, the pledge from the citizens of twenty acres of land for a campus, and thirty thousand (30,000) dollars in money, to be paid in ten monthly installments of three thousand dollars each. Hon. William Mills made a gift of the land, and became personally responsible for the payment of the money, paying in the end twenty thousand (20,000) dollars himself.

Yellow Springs lies on the Little Miami Railroad, midway between Xenia and Springfield, nine miles from each place. It is seventy-four miles north-northeast of Cincinnati, twenty miles east of Dayton, and sixty-five miles southwest of Columbus. From the earliest settlement of the coun-

try, it has been a favorite summer resort for invalids and persons seeking quietude and rest, who were attracted hither both by the delightful scenery of the vicinity, and by the medicinal qualities of the mineral spring from which the place takes its name.

The site donated to the College lies on the southeastern outskirts of the village, and has a gentle slope eastward, towards the railroad, on which it fronts, and the glen, which it overlooks. It is surrounded on all sides by streets seventy-five feet in width.

A set of plans and elevations for buildings was presented to the sub-committee at this meeting by A. M. Merrifield, Esq., of Worcester, Massachusetts, and accepted; and a building committee of seven (D. F. Ladley, J. G. Reeder, and E. W. Devore, of Ohio, Oliver Barr, of Illinois, and A. Sturtevant, of Pennsylvania,) was appointed. Mr. Merrifield was appointed building agent, to make the contracts, provide the material, and oversee the work. He estimated the cost of the buildings at \$60,000.

THE BUILDINGS

Were erected according to the plans adopted. There are three large buildings of brick. Antioch Hall, the main and central building, is in the form of a cross, 170 feet long, with a transept of 110 feet. It has three stories of 15 feet each, besides the basement, with towers and minarets at the several corners. It contains a Chapel 50 by 90 feet and 32 feet high, Lecture room, Recitation rooms, Library, Laboratory, Society rooms, etc. Standing back from this are two dormitory buildings, one on the north, containing dining hall, parlors, and dormitories for ladies, and one on the south, occupied as dormitories for gentlemen. Their dimensions are each 40 by 160 feet, and four stories high. All of them front the east.

Subsequently, on the opposite side of the street which bounds the College lot on the north, a dwelling was erected for the President. This is a fine brick building, three stories high.

The corner-stone of the main building was laid, with due ceremonies, June 23d, 1852. Judge Probasco, of Lebanon, delivered the chief address, and was followed by Dr. J. R. Freese, of Philadelphia. The North Hall was finished, and Antioch Hall all but the towers, and were opened for occupation Oct. 5th, 1853. The South Hall and the President's house were built during the following year, and were ready for occupation September, 1854. The total cost of the buildings was finally estimated at \$120,000. At present prices of labor and material, they would cost far more.

INCORPORATION.

A legal incorporation was effected May 14th, 1852, under the general laws of Ohio. The incorporators were David Millard, Oliver Barr, John Phillips, Josiah Knight, E. W. Devore, William Mills, D. F. Ladley, Christian Winebrenner, Ebenezer Wheeler.

The articles of incorporation reaffirmed the original provisions as to the name, the scholarships, the rights under them, the protection to the fund, and the denominationalism of the Trustees and Board of Instruction. They also set forth that "the object of this College is to afford instruction in the Liberal Arts and Sciences usually taught in Colleges; and it shall be allowed to establish any department for the instruction of students in the various branches of academical education, moral and theological sciences, and general knowledge, not included in the usual collegiate courses, and shall afford equal privileges to students of both sexes."

That it "shall be under the management of a Board of thirty-four (34) Trustees, who shall be elected for the term of three years, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen and qualified." That this Board should be elected by the owners of scholarships, each scholarship entitling the holder to one vote. No one person, however, could cast more than ten votes.

That "the Board of Trustees shall appoint the President, Professors, teachers, and assistants, and all such officers and agents as the interests of the Institution demands; and the

Faculty so appointed shall have authority to prescribe rules for the reception, discipline or expulsion of any pupil or pupils, to prescribe the course of studies to be pursued in the College or any department thereof, to prescribe books, charts, chemical, philosophical and other scientific apparatus, and shall have authority to confer such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by Colleges."

By these articles the sub-committee became the legal Trustees, and so remained until an election under the charter.

It will be seen that this charter contemplated no State or municipal control or influence of any kind, and provided for no members, *ex-officio*, not even the President of the College; that the Board of Trustees, two-thirds of whom were to be of the Christian denomination, were elected by the scholarship holders, who thus constituted a joint stock company, with shares of one hundred (100) dollars each; that the Trustees had the power of holding and controlling the property, managing the finances, and appointing the Faculty and other officers, while the Faculty had the sole control of the educational work, including the conferring of degrees.

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Was elected at a meeting of scholarship holders, held in the College Chapel September, 4th, 1854.

The following persons were elected: Aaron Harlan, Elias Smith, Horace Mann, Jacob F. Crist, Joseph E. Wilson, Charles Ridgeway, E. W. Devore, Nathan Ward, Jacob Reesor, David Cross, Joseph P. Cory, John Kershner, John Kneisley, A. S. Dean, Noah P. Sprague, James Maxwell, Samuel Stafford, John Phillips, William H. Carey, Moses H. Grinnell, William Mills, Eli Fay, Amasa Stanton, Peter Cooper, A. M. Merrifield, D. P. Pike, Benjamin Cummings, Charles H. Olmstead, N. S. Morrison, George W. Webster, J. R. Freese, William R. King, and F. A. Palmer.

The Board was organized by the choice of Hon. Aaron Harlan, President; Elias Smith, Esq., Vice President; William R. King, Secretary; and Hon. William Mills, Treasurer.

The second election took place June 27, 1857. This Board continued in office until the reorganization in 1859.

THE FIRST FACULTY.

At the meeting of the sub-committee in Enon, Ohio, January 21st, 1852, a committee was appointed "to correspond with suitable persons to constitute the Faculty of the College." Here, for the first time, the idea was seriously entertained of inviting Hon. Horace Mann to become its President. Correspondence was opened with him, and in June following it was announced that he would accept the position.

At a meeting in Yellow Springs, September 15, 1852, the committee on a Faculty made their report, and the election took place. Horace Mann was elected President, and C. S. Pennell, and Miss R. M. Pennell, of Massachusetts, Rev. Thomas Holmes, of N. H., Rev. W. H. Doherty and Ira W. Allen, of N. Y., colleagues on the Faculty, and A. L. McKinney, of Indiana, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

HORACE MANN AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

When the offer of the Presidency of Antioch was made to Mr. Mann, he had completed his historical twelve years' work, as Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts, in which he had inaugurated and carried so far forward the reforms in common schools, of which he is the acknowledged father. He was now just entering upon his second term as representative in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of John Quincy Adams. He had already found that the Congress of the United States, especially under the influences that then predominated, was not a field of reform so receptive and hopeful as was found in connection with the education of the young. Besides, his high and uncompromising moral and humanitarian views, which made him so thoroughly anti-slavery, did not comport with the conservative spirit of the times, even as it prevailed in the most respectable districts of Eastern Massachusetts. When, therefore, the opportunity was opened to him to be put at the head of what promised to be a large and liberal institution in the southwestern part of Ohio, it seemed to him a providential opening, where he might spend the remainder of his days in his chosen work. He saw the opportunity to

sow the good seed, in which he had so much confidence, in the fresh and fruitful soil of the West, where there was promise and prophesy of a rich harvest of results, which should perpetuate themselves throughout that fast-unfolding portion of our nation, in all succeeding time.

The peculiarities of the new institution which attracted him, in addition to its location, favorable for an extensive influence, were :

First—The non-sectarian character which it promised to have.

Second—The offering of all its privileges equally to both sexes.

Third—The sympathy and enthusiastic support which was tendered him from the founders and friends of the Institution.

On accepting the position, Mr. Mann devoted himself heart and soul to his work.

Professor and Miss Pennell were relatives of Mr. Mann, who had already become distinguished as teachers in High and Normal Schools in Massachusetts. Mr. Mann had signified his wish that, if he should accept the Presidency, they might be associated with him, in order that his colleagues might not all be strangers to him, and that he might have some who he knew would understand him and his aims and methods, to assist him in inaugurating his work.

Prof. Doherty was a graduate of the Royal Belfast College, Ireland, a ripe scholar, especially in moral and metaphysical studies, and belles lettres, and an eloquent preacher. He had been a Presbyterian minister in Camber, County Down, Ireland. He was, at the time of his appointment, pastor of the Unitarian Society in Rochester, New York, but a member of a Christian Conference in Western New York.

The other members appointed on the Faculty belonged to the denomination which founded the school, and were persons of liberal education and experience as teachers. Prof. Holmes was a graduate of Oberlin, Prof. Allen of Hamilton, N. Y. and Prof. McKinney of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

THE FIRST FACULTY MEETING.

This was held at Mr. Mann's residence, in West Newton, Mass., about the first of November, 1852, the members from the Western States coming to Massachusetts for that purpose. Mr. Mann describes it as unexpectedly harmonious in views and opinions.

At this meeting a division of labor among the several members was agreed upon, and three additional Professorships were projected, for which there were no appointees.

The Faculty and their Professorships were arranged and published as follows :

FACULTY.

Hon. Horace Mann, LL. D., President, and Professor of Political Economy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Constitutional Law and Natural Theology.

Rev. W. H. Doherty, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres.

† Ira W. Allen, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Civil Engineering.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

C. S. Pennell, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Miss R. M. Pennell, Professor of Physical Geography, Drawing, Natural History, Civil History and Didactics.

* ———, Professor of Chemistry, and Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

* ———, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

Rev. A. L. McKinney, Principal of Preparatory School.

A curriculum of study for the undergraduate course was here adopted and published as follows :

† Prof. Allen went to Europe, and remained till September, 1854. In his absence the chair was filled by Miss Julia A. Hitchcock, afterwards Mrs. Fay.

* H. A. Warriner, M. D., was appointed by the Faculty in October, 1854, and assigned to the work of the two Professorships, but spent about two years in Germany before entering on his duties.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM. *Algebra*—Loomis's. *Latin*—Lincoln's selections from Livy, first three books, with Latin Composition. *Greek*—Anabasis, first four books, with Greek Composition. *Elective Studies**—Drawing and Designing.

SECOND TERM. *English Language and Elocution*. *Geometry* continued—Loomis's. *Greek*—Homer's Iliad, first five books, with Greek Composition. *Elective*—Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth, and Sismondi's Decline and Fall of Rome, for the first thousand years after Christ.

THIRD TERM. *Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical*—Loomis's. *Human Physiology*, alternating with Latin and Greek. *Latin*—Livy continued, twenty-first book. Horace, Schmitz and Zumpt's edition. Odes commenced. Latin Composition continued. *Greek*—Xenophon's Memorabilia, and Greek Composition continued. *Elective*—Botany, Gray's Botanical Text-Book.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM. *Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation*. *Latin*—Horace's Art of Poetry, Satires and Epistles. *Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*. *Elective*—Didactics or Theory and Art of Teaching; Potter and Emerson's School and Schoolmaster, Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.

SECOND TERM. *Analytical Geometry*—Loomis's. *Latin*—Cicero, De Senectute and De Amicitia. *Greek*—Longinus on the Sublime. *Elective*—Hallam's Middle Ages, and Bancroft's United States.

THIRD TERM. *Differential and Integral Calculus*, or the Acts of the Apostles and Epistles of the Greek Testament, at the option of the student. *Latin*—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus (Tyler's edition preferred), and one play of Plautus or Terence. *French*—Pronunciation, Grammar and Translation. *Elective*—Didactics, or the Theory and Art of Teaching continued.

* Studies which, by permission of the Faculty, may be pursued, instead of one of the regular exercises for the term.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. *Physical Geography*—Guyot and Mrs. Somerville's. *Chemistry*. *Natural Philosophy*—Mechanics. *Elective*—French continued, with Conversation and Composition.

SECOND TERM. *Civil Engineering, Chemistry as applied to Agriculture and the Arts*. *German*—Pronunciation, Grammar and Translation. *Elective*—French continued.

THIRD TERM. *Logic and Belles-Lettres*. *Zoology*—Agassiz and Gould's. *Natural Philosophy*—Physics. *Elective*—German continued, with Conversation and Composition.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. *Political Economy, Astronomy, Geology and Mineralogy*.

SECOND TERM. *Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres, Evidences of Christianity, History of Civilization*—Guizot. *Natural Theology*.

THIRD TERM. *Constitutional Law, Moral Philosophy*.

"Rhetorical Exercises and English Compositions will be required, weekly, during the whole course.

"Lectures, during the whole course, will be given by the Professors in their respective departments.

"There will be extensive and daily oral instruction. Teaching from text-books alone is like administering the same prescription to all the patients in a hospital ward; but oral instruction is mingling the cup of healing for each individual case."

For admission to the Freshman Class the following requisites were prescribed :

"English Grammar; Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography; History; Miss Peabody's Polish-American System of Chronology, or Worcester's Elements. Arithmetic—Algebra, Loomis's Elements, or its equivalent. Geometry—Loomis's first five books, or first four of Davies' Legendre. Latin—Bullions' Grammar, Reader, Caesar's Commentaries (two books); Virgil's *Æneid*, first six books, with Prosody and

Scanning ; Cicero's Orations, four against Catiline, and the one for the poet Archias ; Sallust, Catiline's Conspiracy ; Latin Composition. Greek—Bullions' Grammar, Reader, Gospel according to John. Greek Composition."

Of this curriculum the following points may be noticed :

1. That it assumed a standard of requirements and of study co-ordinate with the older Colleges of the Eastern States. This relative standard Antioch has always aimed to maintain, and to advance as the general standard in the best colleges has advanced.

2. That here an election of studies was provided for, and a course of study offered as alternative for Greek (or Latin) to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

3. That prominence was given to Historical and Scientific studies ; a movement in which Antioch, under the direction of Horace Mann, was pioneer, but which, in the march of improvement, has been largely adopted by the best colleges of the country.

4. That it was declared as the policy of the Faculty that there should be no slavish and formal adhesion to text books, but that *oral instruction* should constitute a prominent part of the daily work.

5. That the study of the theory and practice of teaching was made a part of the regular course ; thus incorporating the work of preparing young persons for teachers into the very organization of the College.

From this meeting of the Faculty, a circular, written by Mr. Mann, was issued, containing "a brief statement respecting the location, origin and objects" of the College, setting forth its recognition of the claims of women to equal opportunities of education with men, emphasizing the attention to be given to the study and observance of the laws of health, and making a special note of the non-sectarian spirit in which the College was to be conducted.

THE DEDICATION AND INAUGURATION

took place, October 5th, 1853. An immense concourse assembled from all parts of the State, and many from

other States. The ceremonies consisted of the investiture of the President in his office, by the presentation of the charter and keys, in an address, by Rev. I. N. Walter, and a response by President Mann, and also the delivery by Mr. Mann of his Dedicatory and Inaugural Address.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

On the following day, the school was opened by the examination of students. The grounds were uncleaned and unfenced, and the building still unfinished; though all the rooms of Antioch Hall and the north dormitory were ready for occupation.

A Freshman class of six, four gentlemen and two ladies, was admitted, and over two hundred entered the Preparatory and English classes.

To this Freshman class, one was added during the term, two at the beginning of the Sophomore, eight at the beginning of the Junior, and one at the beginning of the Senior year. Three left during the course, leaving a class of fifteen, twelve gentlemen and three ladies, who graduated in the first class, June 27th, 1857.

The cheap tuition effected by the scholarship system, and the general interest which had been awakened in the canvass for money, as well as the reputation of President Mann, brought in an influx of students, which continued until the abolishing of the scholarships, by the failure and assignment of 1859.

HORACE MANN AS PRESIDENT.

For the first years of the College, and until its embarrassments began seriously to manifest themselves, Mr. Mann kept himself aloof from its financial affairs, and devoted himself to overseeing and inspiring the educational work. He strove to make the acquaintance and gain the confidence of every student, and to impart his own inspiration to live for the highest ends. The health and morals of the students were his special care; and publicly and privately he labored to guard and promote them. The earnestness and power of his words, his pathos,

wit, and occasional sarcasm, will never be forgotten by any who were his pupils. In discipline, his aim was to check the beginnings of disorder. He was firm and thorough, but ready to accept any hope of amendment.

In the relations of the two sexes, his aim was, by public receptions and otherwise, to give frequent opportunities for social intercourse in the presence of teachers and friends, that it might be the easier to restrain any tendency to seek private interviews.

COLORED STUDENTS.

Early in the College history, some students from a colored family presented themselves and were received. Great excitement was aroused at once, and the President of the Trustees sent Mr. Mann a note, forbidding him to receive them. His answer was, that he would never consent to be connected with an institution from which any person of requisite qualifications was excluded on grounds of color, sex, physical deformity, or anything for which such person was not morally responsible. In this he was sustained by his colleagues. This position Antioch has always maintained, though, both before and during the war, it was done at large sacrifice. While a few students left the school, and others stayed away on account of it, firmness rendered the internal commotion superficial and temporary. Except Oberlin, Antioch was a pioneer in this principle, and its proximity to the border line of slavery made it cost the more to stand by it.

FINANCIAL HISTORY, AND DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS.

As has been stated, the original plan, incorporated into the first charter, provided that two-thirds of the Board of Trustees, and a majority of the Board of Instruction, should at all times be members of the Christian denomination. Its educational fund was raised by the sale of scholarships, the interest on which was to sustain the educational expenses of all departments of the Institution. For building funds, the Trustees looked to local and special contributions.

When the buildings were finished, these local and special contributions had all been exhausted ; money had been borrowed in large amounts, on mortgages and otherwise ; and a heavy indebtedness on account, for labor and materials, stood against the College ; how heavy, in the absence of any suitable books, it was impossible to tell. Considerable contributions were made within the denomination towards paying off this debt ; and agents were sent to New York and Boston, to solicit aid from Unitarians, as friends of liberal learning. Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, and Peter Cooper, of New York, and Hon. Albert Fearing, of Boston, and many others, gave it generous aid. Still the debt remained, and statements concerning the financial status were discordant and confused. This bred distrust, and distrust checked donations.

The educational expenses were nearly \$10,000 a year above the receipts from the scholarship interest.

At the end of the fourth academic year, June 27th, 1857, about \$40,000 of the principal of the scholarship notes had been paid in, and, notwithstanding the provisions of the charter for its security, it had been "borrowed" by the Trustees, and expended for incidental uses. They, doubtless, expected to be able to refund it out of moneys raised to pay off the debt ; but as the funds for that purpose did not come in, they were unable to restore this. And still there were debts outstanding, as it proved, amounting to over \$80,000.

In this state of affairs the Trustees resolved no longer to continue this regime, but to stop expenditures as a financial corporation, and to pay their debts if possible. To continue longer would be to wrong the creditors of the corporation, as well as the stockholders [scholarship-holders], who might, under the laws of Ohio, be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount of their scholarships. Accordingly,

AN ASSIGNMENT

of the property was made. F. A. Palmer, Esq., President of Broadway Bank, New York, who had been a liberal friend of the College, and was at that time its Treasurer, was appointed assignee. Two years were devoted to settlement and liquidation. During these two years, earnest efforts were made by the friends of the educational aims of the College, East and West, to raise money to purchase the property when sold.

In the meantime, the educational work of the College was comparatively undisturbed. At the time of the assignment the Faculty was reorganized. President Mann was retained in his position, and four of his colleagues were reappointed—Professors Cary (successor to Professor Pennell), Warriner, and Holmes, and Mrs. Dean, formerly Miss Pennell. Rev. Austin Craig, D. D., was appointed Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, etc. Miss Lucretia Crocker, Professor of Mathematics, and J. B. Weston, who graduated at that commencement, Principal of the Preparatory Department. Professor Holmes was in Europe, where he had been spending two years. He did not accept the appointment, but re-entered the ministry. The year following, Dr. Craig was succeeded by H. C. Badgers, and Miss Crocker by F. W. Bardwell. The Faculty, as thus constituted, with the usual corps of assistants in the Preparatory Department, carried on the educational work for the two years, at their own risk, dividing the receipts, which amounted to about half their stipulated salaries.

In the spring of 1859, a suit for foreclosure was entered in the United States Court, in Cincinnati, by the Hartford Insurance Company, which held a first mortgage on the real estate, and granted. The property was appraised, the real estate at \$60,000, the personal property at \$5,000. The sale was advertised to take place April 19th, 1859.

On the day before, the friends of the College assembled at Yellow Springs, effected an organization, and combined their funds, with the intent of purchasing the property, if they should not be outbidden at the sale. The sale was effected by John Kebler, Esq., Master Commissioner, and the property

was bid off by F. A. Palmer, the assignee, at two-thirds the valuation, no bidder appearing against him. It was transferred by him, on the same terms, to five provisional Trustees; and by them, April 22d, 1859, to the Trustees of the new corporation, known as "Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio."

The men comprising this body and raising funds for it, resolved that none of the debts of the old corporation should remain unpaid. The scholarship fund, the paid-up stock of the old corporation, which had been expended, was not deemed a debt. Thus about \$80,000 was really paid for property, though it was bid off at about half that sum. This money was raised in the Christian and Unitarian denominations: about equal proportions from each.

THE NEW CHARTER

avowed the sympathy of the incorporators "in the liberal and unsectarian spirit in which the College originated, and in the generous ideas which prevailed in its educational plans," and expressed their desire that the new organization should "perpetuate its general educational policy, and be managed and conducted upon its liberal principles." The rights and powers were "vested in a Board of Trustees, composed of twenty persons, twelve of whom shall always be members of the religious denomination of 'Christians,' as that denomination is hereinbefore described, and eight of whom shall always be members of the Unitarian denomination of Christians." The Trustees, as named in the charter, were: "Horace Mann, Eli Fay, J. B. Weston, E. M. Birch, and T. M. McWhinney, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; John Phillips, E. W. Devore, and John Kebler, of Ohio; Thomas Harless and Artemas Carter, of Chicago; George Partridge, of St. Louis; Albert Fearing and Edward Edmunds of Boston; Moses Cummings, of New Jersey; Henderson Gaylord and E. W. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, and Henry W. Bellows, Charles Butler, G. W. Hosmer, and Amasa Stanton, of New York.

The Board was made a close organization, with power to fill its own vacancies perpetually. The President of the

Board was also President of the College, and Chairman *ex officio* of the Executive Committee. It was provided that "no debt shall ever be contracted by the corporation, nor shall it have power to mortgage or pledge any portion of its real or personal property ; * * and no portion of the expenses of any one year shall be carried over to the succeeding year." The power of conferring degrees under this charter was vested in the Trustees. Horace Mann was appointed President of the new corporation, Artemas Carter, Treasurer and Secretary, and Horace Mann *ex officio* ; Eli Fay, John Kebler, E. M. Birch, and J. B. Weston, Executive Committee.

The Faculty and the educational policy were continued without change. The financial revolution which was going on without scarcely affected the work within ; though every pupil was alive with anxious hope and fear at the prospect, and finally with exultation at the successful issue.

The new corporation was thus launched *free from debt* ; a condition which it has ever since strictly preserved.

FREE FROM DEBT, BUT WITHOUT ENDOWMENT.

Its friends had been so heavily taxed to purchase the property, that it was deemed impolitic to try at that time to raise an endowment. In lieu of this, notes were given by friends, for various sums, payable in annual instalments for three years—enough to secure an income of five thousand (5,000) dollars annually outside of receipts for tuition. To these notes President Mann and the most of the Faculty made liberal contributions. Thus the annual expenses for three years were provided for.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MANN.

The labors of Mr. Mann during these two years, especially towards the close, had been incessant and severe, and his anxiety intense. The successful termination was the unloading of a heavy burden, and the relaxing of nervous tension. Under the reaction, he was taken by an acute disease, and died a triumphant death at Yellow Springs, August 19th, 1859. He was buried in the College grounds ; and

the next year his remains were taken to Providence, Rhode Island, and re-interred by the side of his first wife.

The blow to the College and its friends was a severe one. The hopes of all had been centered in him, as the master spirit of the great work; but now he was suddenly called to leave it. He had lived long enough, however, to project much of his spirit into the organic life of the Institution. The Faculty and students felt themselves bound to it by a hallowed tie. The spirit of its inception it has been the aim ever to preserve.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D. D., PRESIDENT.

In September, 1859, Dr. Hill was appointed as Mr. Mann's successor, and entered upon his duties January, 1860. He stipulated, as a condition of acceptance, that two thousand (2,000) dollars a year for three years should be provided for, to meet contingent expenses, in addition to the five thousand previously pledged. This was done. This provision would terminate June, 1862.

President Hill gave his energy and learning to the interest of the College in all departments. The old life of the school continued, but with a gradual abatement of numbers. In 1860 a class of 28 was graduated (the largest ever graduated in any one year), in 1861 a class of 7, in 1862 of 18.

In the spring of 1861, Dr. Hill went to New England to commence the work of raising an endowment, to be ready to meet the expiration of the temporary provisions. While there (April, 1861), news came of the bombardment and evacuation of Fort Sumter. The war broke out and absorbed all thought and interest. Nothing could be done for Antioch.

Dr. Hill remained in office until June, 1862. No provisions remained to meet the expenses of the College, and the Faculty resigned.

DURING THE WAR.

At the request of the Trustees, Prof. J. B. Weston assumed the control of the school, and, associating a corps of teachers with himself, continued it on a self-supporting basis. For two years, to June, 1864, some of the College classes were

kept up, and provisions made for examinations in others, and one student was graduated each year. The next year the Preparatory and English classes were continued by Prof. Lewis Prugh and Mrs. A. E. Weston. During these three years, Rev. Austin Craig, D. D., was President of the Trustees, with leave of absence ; Prof. Weston, Acting President.

DIFFICULTIES.

Difficulties breed dissensions ; and none are more fruitful than the financial difficulties of associated bodies. Of this Antioch has had abundant experience. The brilliant pictures of the prospective Antioch were so highly drawn that realization was impossible, and disappointment was a foregone fact. Money was called for on scholarships, and to pay accumulated debts. This was contrary to the expectations which had been excited. Many invested money in town lots, expecting a great city to arise around the College, and a chance to make fortunes by the rise of property. This they failed to realize. Money was solicited and paid on the assurance that the debts would be liquidated ; but still they were set at figures higher and higher. Finally, the bubble of scholarships burst. It was the wreck of many a bright promise. Amid so many difficulties, misunderstandings were inevitable, and somebody must be the victim of curses.

The increasing contributions of the Unitarian friends of the College, of necessity, led to an increase of their influence. It was natural that the disappointed parties should cast the blame on them. Many non-sectarians are sectarian in their non-sectarianism. It was so among the patrons of Antioch. While with those of both denominations who were willing to work for an Institution of high rank, standing on simply a Christian basis, there always existed the best of harmony and co-operation, there were others, especially of the Christians, who wished it more "strictly denominational." This spirit was fanned by some disappointed aspirants, until in the Christian denomination there was a wide-spread dissatisfaction. Many promised liberal contributions to restore the College

exclusively to its original hands, and many others had confidence of success if this could be effected.

Accordingly, at the meeting of the Trustees in June, 1862,

PROPOSITIONS OF COMPROMISE

were made and accepted. According to these propositions, the Trustees representing the Christian denomination were to make an effort to raise an endowment of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars in one year. The time was afterwards extended to two years. If they succeeded in this, the Unitarian members were to consent to a change in the provisions of the charter fixing the denominational relations of the Trustees, and to resign, leaving the entire ownership and control of the College in the hands of the remaining members. If the Christians failed in this, they were to allow a like privilege to the Unitarian members.

The two years passed, Prof. Weston in the meantime carrying on the school on his own risk and responsibility. The most earnest efforts and appeals were made, and the most favorable terms offered for the payment of the sums that might be pledged ; but the funds did not appear. Scarcely one-tenth of the requisite amount was pledged.

In June, 1864, the hope of raising an endowment from this source was abandoned, and the work turned over to the Unitarian members. They stipulated that the provision making any denominational relations a condition of eligibility to the Board of Trustees should be entirely removed. This was provisionally agreed to.

June 21st, 1865, the sum of one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars had been secured. The proposed amendment in the charter was unanimously agreed to. The money was paid in and invested in Government 7-30 bonds at par. The members of the Board from the Christian denomination resigned, but the most of them were re-elected. On the payment of the fund the following conditions were expressed :

“1st. That the interest and net income thereof only, as the same accrue, be used towards maintaining five Professorships.

" 2d. That whenever, and as soon as any clause or article shall be inserted in the Constitution or By-laws of the College, or in any way become a rule in the government of the College which may, in any shape or form, impose any sectarian test for the qualification of a Trustee in the election of Trustees," the endowment shall be forfeited to the American Unitarian Association.

RESUSCITATION.

At this meeting a full Faculty was appointed, and it was decided to open the College for the next year, in all its departments, on the second Tuesday in September. Hon. A. D. White, now President of Cornell University, was elected President, but being enlisted in the founding of that Institution, he did not accept, and Prof. Austin Craig, D. D., was Acting President for the year.

In 1866, Rev. G. W. Hosmer, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected President. He entered into the spirit of the Institution, and sustained it with that ability, wisdom and experience for which he was already celebrated. In June, 1872, Dr. Hosmer tendered his resignation as President, to take effect January 1st, 1873, and Prof. Edward Orton was appointed his successor. Dr. Hosmer continued as Professor till June, 1873, when he resigned his position. Prof. Orton also resigned in June, 1873, to take the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus. Since that time, Prof. S. C. Derby has been Acting President, and is now President *pro tempore*.

The Faculty as now constituted are : Samuel C. Derby, President *pro tem.*, Professor of Latin ; J. B. Weston, Secretary, Professor of Greek and History ; C. H. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry and Physics ; G. S. Hall, Professor of Mental Philosophy, Ethics, and English Literature ; Rebecca S. Rice, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy ; E. W. Claypole, Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany ; William F. Bridge, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Assistant Teachers.—Achsah E. Weston, Irene Hardy (Matron), Emily E. Derby.

The department of Modern Languages is shared between Professors Hall, Rice and Claypole.

In accordance with the spirit of the charter, the Faculty and teachers are appointed with reference to their qualifications, and not to denominational relations. There are now among them members of five different denominations.

STUDENTS AND STUDIES.

From the wide range of studies provided in the College, and the free election offered, the result has been that many students have taken advanced courses of study of considerable length, who have not completed a regular course and taken a degree. Hence, in proportion to those who have pursued studies in the College classes, the number of graduates has been small.

From the opening of the Institution under Horace Mann, Antioch has had special success as a fitting school for teachers. Many who took partial courses here have taken distinguished positions as teachers, as well as in other professions and in business.

Up to this time (April, 1876), 133 have graduated, of whom 87 are gentlemen and 46 ladies. Nearly all these have been teachers. Of the gentlemen, 19 are now engaged in teaching, several of whom are Presidents and Professors in Colleges, and heads of large schools, 22 are lawyers, 5 are physicians, 12 are ministers, 4 are editors.

Of the ladies, 18 are now teaching, 3 of them in Colleges, 2 are physicians, 1 a preacher. Thirty of the 46 have married, 23 of whom have children. The standard of health among them will compare favorably with that of any other class. It has not been the experience at Antioch that an extended course of study has tended to injure the health of ladies any more than of gentlemen.

A Preparatory Department has been connected with the College from the first. Students are here prepared for the Freshman Class, in a three years' course, and a considerable range of English studies is pursued. The work of this department has received special attention. The grade of studies

pursued will be seen in the present curriculum, published herewith.

LIBRARY, LABORATORY, MUSEUM, ETC.

The foundation of the Library was laid by an appropriation of one thousand (1,000) dollars, which was laid out under the direction of President Mann, with a special view to the wants of College students. Additions have since been made, with the same object in view. The library now contains about five thousand (5,000) volumes, for the most part of well selected works.

The Department of Physics is provided (besides less important instruments) with a four-prism Spectroscope, Saccharimeter, Polariscopes for projection, and Norremberg's Polariscopes, all manufactured by Duboscq, of Paris, an Air-Pump, Frictional Electrical Machine, Holtz Electrical Machine, Ruhmkoff Coil, Geissler's Tubes, Clarke's Magneto-Electric Machine, Telegraphic Apparatus, etc.

The Chemical Laboratory is provided with all needful apparatus for experiment and illustration in General Chemistry, and with balances and other instruments of precision for analysis. Each student has a separate desk, supplied with water and gas.

The study of Astronomy is assisted by use of a Telescope of five-inch aperture, made by Alvan Clarke, a Prismatic Reflecting Circle, made by Pistor and Martins, and an excellent Marine Chronometer. Classes in Surveying and Engineering have the use of two Transit Theodolites, Engineer's Level and Compass.

In the department of Natural History is a good collection of typical fossils, and a partial but yearly increasing collection of the animal and vegetable productions of the district. These are used for reference by teachers and students in their investigations; in which they are also aided by an excellent set of Microscopes in the laboratory of Natural Science.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are three literary societies connected with the College, two of gentlemen, and one of ladies. These have each

a society room in Antioch Hall, and one of them (the Adelphians) a library room adjoining.

FUNDS AND REAL ESTATE.

No buildings have been erected since those originally erected. These and the grounds of twenty acres comprise the real estate.

The one hundred thousand dollars paid in as an endowment, and invested in Government Seven-thirties in 1865, were subsequently converted, at a premium, and re-invested on real estate securities, yielding a better income. Last year twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars were added by bequest of Mrs. Sarah King, of Taunton, Massachusetts. The total endowment now, is \$123,000, so invested as to yield a net annual income of between \$11,000 and \$12,000. There is also a prospective fund of about \$40,000, from a bequest of Hon. David Joy, to be devoted to aiding needy students, especially women and students of color. Great credit is due to Hon. Artemas Carter, of Chicago, for the judicious manner in which the funds have been managed.

PRESENT COURSES OF STUDY.

As above remarked, Antioch has aimed to advance her standard of requirements along with those of the best Colleges in the country. This has been especially done in the requirements for admission, and in the studies which are offered as optional for Greek.

The Preparatory Course, in the studies of which all applicants for the Freshman Class are required to pass examination, comprises three years of study, after the requisite English preparation, namely: Latin—three years, embracing Grammar, First Lessons, Caesar, Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Prose Composition. Greek—two years, embracing Grammar, First Lessons, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Prose Composition. Mathematics—Arithmetic, two terms; Algebra, two terms; Geometry, one term. History—one year, namely: Greece and Rome, one term; England, one term; United States, one term. Botany—one term. Physi-

ology—one term. Elementary Physics—one term. Elementary Chemistry—one term.

Those who do not take the Greek are required to take Elementary Astronomy one term; Elementary Geology and Physical Geography, one term; Zoology, one term; German, one year.

THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE

For the Academic year, 1874-5, is as follows :

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term. Greek—Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, Boise and Freeman's; Greek Prose Composition. Latin—Livy. *German—Schiller. Mathematics—Tappan's Geometry completed.

Second Term. Greek—Homer's Odyssey; Herodotus, Boise and Freeman's; Prose Composition. Latin—Horace, Odes. *German—Goethe. Mathematics—Higher Algebra.

Third Term. *Greek—Plato and Demosthenes, Boise and Freeman's; Prose Composition. Latin—Tacitus, Germania and Agricola. German—Goethe and Lessing. Mathematics—Trigonometry; Elements of Surveying and Leveling (optional).

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term. †Greek—Ædipus Tyrannus and Antigone of Sophocles. Latin—Cicero; Epistles. French—Otto's Grammar. Analytical Geometry.

Second Term. †Greek—Plato's Apology and Crito, Tyler's; Prometheus of Æschylus. Latin—Tacitus; Histories. French—Otto's Grammar. Calculus.

Third Term. †Greek—Demosthenes on the Crown. Latin—Plautus's Captives; Horace's Epistles. Physics—Mechanics of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Acoustics—Atkinson's Ganot. French—French Writers.

* Students are allowed to substitute German for Greek during Freshman Year.

† Optional for Latin.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term. Physics—Heat and Light. Chemistry—Barker's. English Literature—Early English Literature.

Second Term. Physics—Magnetism, Electricity and Meteorology. English Literature—Shakespeare and History of English Literature. History—Hallam's Middle Ages, or Green's Short History of the English People.

Third Term. Astronomy—White's Elements. Modern European Literature. Zoology—(Botany on alternate years.)

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term. Logic—Psychology. Geology. Political Economy. Analytical Chemistry (optional)—Eliot and Storer's Qualitative Analysis.

Second Term. History of Philosophy. Geology. Modern History—Hallam's Constitutional History of England. Analytical Chemistry (optional)—Fresenius's Chemical Analysis.

Third Term. Ethics and Æsthetics. Zoology—(Botany on alternate years). Constitutional History of the United States. Analytical Chemistry (optional).

FACULTY AND TEACHERS SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE.

Presidents—Horace Mann, LL. D., 1853-59; Thomas Hill, D. D., 1859-62; Austin Craig, D. D. (with leave of absence, J. B. Weston, A. M., acting), 1862-65; Austin Craig, D. D., (acting), 1865-66; George W. Hosmer, D. D., 1866-73; Edward Orton, A. M., January to July, 1873; S. C. Derby, A. M. (acting), 1873-76.

Metaphysical, Moral and Political Sciences—The Presidents, 1853-73 (except William C. Russel, A. M., Political Science, 1865-6); G. S. Hall, A. M. (Metaphysics and Ethics), 1873-76; J. B. Weston, A. M. (Political Science, acting), 1874-76.

Rhetoric, Logic and English Literature—Rev. W. H. Doherty, A. M., 1853-57; Austin Craig, D. D., 1857-58; H. C. Badger, A. M., 1858-62; Rev. Francis Tiffany, A. M., 1865-66; Rev.

James K. Hosmer, A. M., 1866-71 (S. C. Derby A. M. acting, 1869-70); G. S. Hall, A. M., 1872-76.

Greek—Rev. Thomas Holmes, A. M., 1853-56; George L. Cary, 1856-62; Rev. J. B. Weston, A. M., 1862-76.

Latin—C. S. Pennell, A. M., 1853-56; Sylvester Waterhouse, A. M., 1856-57; George L. Cary, A. M., 1857-62; Lewis Prugh, A. M. 1862-65; William F. Allen, A. M., 1865-66; Rev. J. B. Weston, A. M. (acting), 1866-70; S. C. Derby, A. M., 1870-76.

Mathematics—I. W. Allen, A. M., 1853-57; (Miss Julia A. Hitchcock, acting 1853-54); Miss Lucretia Crocker, 1857-58; F. W. Bardwell, B. S., 1856-62; M. H. Doolittle, A. B., 1862-64; John E. Clark, A. M., 1865-72; C. H. Chandler, A. M. (acting), 1872-73; Miss Rebecca S. Rice, 1873-76.

Modern Languages—A. M. Williams, A. M., 1857-58; Mrs. E. Fay, 1857-59; Adolph Schneider, 1858-59; Mrs. Adaline S. Badger, A. M. 1859-62; Rev. C. Bradford, 1862-64; T. E. Suloit, A. M., 1865-66. In years not covered by these provisions, the work has been done by Professors of other departments.

Geology, Physiology, Zoology, and Botany—Miss R. M. Pennell (Mrs. Dean), 1853-59; H. A. Warriner, M. D., 1856-62; Edward Orton, A. M., 1866-73; E. W. Claypole, B. S., 1873-76.

Chemistry and Physics—J. W. Hoyt, M. D. (acting), 1854-55; H. A. Warriner, M. D., 1855-59; G. C. Caldwell, Ph. D., 1859-62; J. W. Langley, B. S., 1865-66; W. A. Anthony, Ph. B. 1866-70; C. H. Chandler, A. M., 1870-76.

History—Miss R. M. Pennell (Mrs. Dean), 1853-59; J. B. Weston, A. M., 1860-62; Mrs. A. E. Weston, A. M., 1862-64; W. C. Russell, A. M., 1865-66; G. W. Hosmer, D. D., 1866-73; J. B. Weston, A. M. (acting), 1874-76.

Instructors in College Studies—F. C. Hill, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Drawing, 1867-71; Miss R. S. Rice, A. M., French and Mathematics, 1869-70; Mrs. A. E. Weston, A. M., History, 1870-71; C. W. Clement, A. B., Rhetoric and Mechanics, 1870-71; J. M. Harris, M. D., Physiology, 1871-72; J. Y. Bergen, Jr., A. B., Analytical Chemistry, 1872-73.

Principal of the Preparatory Department—Rev. A. L. McKinney, A. B., 1853-55; J. C. Zachos, A. M., 1855-56; Rev. Al-

vin Coburn, 1856-57; Rev. J. B. Weston, A. M., 1857-64; Lewis Prugh, A. B., 1864-65; Edward Orton, A. M., 1865-72; (Selah Howell, A. M., acting, 1869-70;) S. C. Derby, A. M., 1872-76; Rev. W. F. Bridge, A. M., 1876.

Assistant Teachers—Mary J. Tallant, 1853-54; Miss R. S. Wilmarth (Mrs. Caldwell), 1854-62; Henry D. Burlingame, 1855-56; Miss A. Josephine Chamberlain, 1855-56; Miss Mary F. Eastman, 1856-58; Mrs. Mahalah Jay, A. B. 1857-60; Joshua W. Weston, A. M., 1858-59; M. J. Miller, A. B., 1859-60; Rev. C. Bradford, 1860-63; Mrs. A. E. Weston, A. M., 1860-76; Mrs. Julia M. Church, 1863-64; Mrs. Charlotte C. Stearns, 1865-66; Miss Katharine M. Sanderson, 1865-66; Miss Jerusha H. Peacock (Mrs. Harris), 1866-73; Miss Rebecca S. Rice, A. M., 1866-70; Mrs. Sarah A. Oren, 1867-68; Miss Zella Reed, A. B., 1870-71 and 72-73; Miss Laura A. Peacock, A. B., 1872-73; Miss Emily S. Derby, 1873-76; Miss Irene Hardy, 1874-76.

Matrons—Mrs. Sarah D. Tucker, 1865-72; Mrs. J. H. Harris, 1872-73; Miss Zella Reed, 1873-74; Miss Irene Hardy, 1874-76.

From 1865 to 1873 a *Model School* was sustained in connection with the Preparatory Department. *Teachers*—Miss J. H. Peacock, 1866-67; Miss Naomi W. Goodman, 1867-68; Miss Anna E. Peacock, 1867-72; Miss L. A. Scott, 1872-73.

